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the seeds have only the maternal color. On the other hand, when the opposite colors are derived from different races, and, especially, when the father is either yellow Hanna or green Petkus, the paternal character shows strongly on the seeds. Consequently, xenia is better manifested in wheats that are not very closely related than in those that are.

C. B. D.

ZOÖLOGY

Folsom's Entomology.¹—Dr. Folsom's new work occupies a unique place among entomological text-books. As stated in the preface, "the book was written in an effort to meet the growing demand for a biological treatment of entomology." To this end the systematic side of the subject has been confined to a mere outline of the orders, following essentially the system of Brauer. The external anatomy, too, has been very briefly touched upon as that has been emphasized by the current texts.

On the other hand, there is an admirably clear-cut discussion of the elements of internal anatomy and of physiology. The value of this chapter lies not only in the careful organization of the material presented but in the omission of a vast amount of detail. The author has followed a common error in stating that the alary muscles are unstriated. He speaks of the follicular cells of the ovary as derived from the primitive germ cells,—a view which is not held by recent investigators of this subject. In view of the decisive work of Petrunkevitch and other of Weismann's students one is surprised to see, p. 145, the statement that "males may, of course, result from fertilized eggs, as in the honey-bee, according to Dickel."

The chapter on development likewise shows the virtue of vigorous pruning. There is a very brief but excellent outline of the embryological development, while the greater portion of the chapter is devoted to the postembryonic development.

¹ Folsom, J. W. *Entomology, with Special Reference to its Biological and Economic Aspects*. Philadelphia, Blakiston's Son & Co., 1906. 8vo, vii + 485 pp., with 1 col. pl. and 300 illustrations.

The remainder of the text is largely devoted to biological phases of the subject. Much material which is not accessible in any other text is here brought together and is treated from a broad biological view-point. The subjects of color and coloration; the origin of adaptations and of species, distribution; the relation of insects to plants and to other animals; their interrelations and their behavior, are treated in a concise but most readable and interesting manner.

Though the method of treatment is professedly economic as well as biologic, the practical aspect of the subject receives but scant attention. The relations of insects to plants, and to other animals, are discussed from the view-point of the biologist. Six pages are devoted to an excellent summary of the important subject of the transmission of disease by insects. The sixteen pages on insects in relation to man are largely given over to a statement of the importance of the subject and to an historical sketch of the progress of economic entomology in America.

The illustrations are excellent and, in many cases, new and prepared by the author. Such as have been copied are very carefully credited. An extensive and carefully arranged bibliography will be very helpful to the student.

Dr. Folsom is to be congratulated on the clear, concise, and interesting presentation of his material. The book is one which is bound to prove stimulating, and which every worker in the field of entomology and every teacher of zoölogy will want in his own library. Whether it will meet the present day demands for an entomological text-book is a question.

W. A. R.

Additional Observations on *Hyla andersonii* and *Rana virgatipes* in New Jersey.—An effort was made this past summer to add to the observations on *Hyla andersonii* and *Rana virgatipes* published in two previous numbers of the *American Naturalist*.

It was observed in June at Lakehurst that the males of *Hyla andersonii* were attracted to a few small pools in particular, several of which were only a yard or two in diameter. On July 21st, with Mr. James Chapin, I made search in these pools for the tadpoles, and was fortunate in finding a number in one pool, though they appeared to be absent from another and similar locality about a mile distant where the adult frogs had been and were still most numerous. The tadpoles collected were in all stages from a few millimeters long to those just leaving the water as little frogs. The mature tadpoles are from 35 to 40 mm. long and of the usual tadpole color, that is, of the color of the